

hastened back to Tientsin, having learned that all the Pekin legations had been destroyed and everyone massacred. It is believed that the composite relief force learned of this dire happening and saw the uselessness of advancing further toward the walled city.

It is learned from reliable sources that 400 Chinese were killed in the attack of the fleet on the forts at Taku. The fort commanders are said to have knelt by instruction of the Dowager Empress. The battle was a desperate one for a long time. The international forces lost twenty-one men killed and had forty-seven wounded during the bombardment. Shells from the Taku forts struck the foreign warships many times and the Russian ship Mandchur was blown up during the fight. Sixteen Russians were killed and forty-five severely wounded.

China is now practically at war with the world. Every nation having interests in the Empire is hurrying troops and fighting vessels to her shores. The announcement that 5,000 American troops have been ordered to Taku from the Philippines has caused general satisfaction here.

The United States battleship Oregon has also been ordered to that point.

It is feared that Mr. Conger, the American Minister, whom the marines were sent to guard, the legation, and all Americans in Pekin have fallen victims to the mob.

A Shanghai despatch to Daijeli's News Agency says a greater part of the Chinese garrison at Taku was killed or wounded in a splendid bayonet charge of the sailors of the allied forces. Three forts were completely destroyed by the ships.

A despatch from Paris says it is announced that the telegraph line in China has been cut south of Taku.

According to a Yokohama despatch, a sensation has been created by the report that the powers have asked Japan to send 20,000 troops to Taku. It is believed the Government will consent.

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

LONDON, June 19.—The admiralty has received the following cablegram from the officer commanding the cruiser Bodysmon at Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Lunkuan, June 18, 8:30 p. m.:

"The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent in shore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged the sloop Algerine and the torpedo destroyers Pame and Whiting. The casualties on the Algerine were slight. Those on the storming party of the allied forces are not known. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained outside Taku by the admirals of the allied fleet. No information of the commander-in-chief's (Admiral Seymour's) return had been received by the rear admiral by 2 p. m. on June 17."

"I am leaving at once for Taku."

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

LONDON, June 19.—The admiralty has received the following cablegram from the officer commanding the cruiser Bodysmon at Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Lunkuan, June 18, 8:30 p. m.:

"The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent in shore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged the sloop Algerine and the torpedo destroyers Pame and Whiting. The casualties on the Algerine were slight. Those on the storming party of the allied forces are not known. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained outside Taku by the admirals of the allied fleet. No information of the commander-in-chief's (Admiral Seymour's) return had been received by the rear admiral by 2 p. m. on June 17."

"I am leaving at once for Taku."

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

LONDON, June 19.—The admiralty has received the following cablegram from the officer commanding the cruiser Bodysmon at Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Lunkuan, June 18, 8:30 p. m.:

"The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent in shore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged the sloop Algerine and the torpedo destroyers Pame and Whiting. The casualties on the Algerine were slight. Those on the storming party of the allied forces are not known. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained outside Taku by the admirals of the allied fleet. No information of the commander-in-chief's (Admiral Seymour's) return had been received by the rear admiral by 2 p. m. on June 17."

"I am leaving at once for Taku."

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

LONDON, June 19.—The admiralty has received the following cablegram from the officer commanding the cruiser Bodysmon at Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Lunkuan, June 18, 8:30 p. m.:

"The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent in shore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged the sloop Algerine and the torpedo destroyers Pame and Whiting. The casualties on the Algerine were slight. Those on the storming party of the allied forces are not known. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained outside Taku by the admirals of the allied fleet. No information of the commander-in-chief's (Admiral Seymour's) return had been received by the rear admiral by 2 p. m. on June 17."

"I am leaving at once for Taku."

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

LONDON, June 19.—The admiralty has received the following cablegram from the officer commanding the cruiser Bodysmon at Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Lunkuan, June 18, 8:30 p. m.:

"The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent in shore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged the sloop Algerine and the torpedo destroyers Pame and Whiting. The casualties on the Algerine were slight. Those on the storming party of the allied forces are not known. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained outside Taku by the admirals of the allied fleet. No information of the commander-in-chief's (Admiral Seymour's) return had been received by the rear admiral by 2 p. m. on June 17."

"I am leaving at once for Taku."

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

LONDON, June 19.—The admiralty has received the following cablegram from the officer commanding the cruiser Bodysmon at Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Lunkuan, June 18, 8:30 p. m.:

"The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent in shore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged the sloop Algerine and the torpedo destroyers Pame and Whiting. The casualties on the Algerine were slight. Those on the storming party of the allied forces are not known. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained outside Taku by the admirals of the allied fleet. No information of the commander-in-chief's (Admiral Seymour's) return had been received by the rear admiral by 2 p. m. on June 17."

"I am leaving at once for Taku."

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

LONDON, June 19.—The admiralty has received the following cablegram from the officer commanding the cruiser Bodysmon at Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Lunkuan, June 18, 8:30 p. m.:

"The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent in shore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged the sloop Algerine and the torpedo destroyers Pame and Whiting. The casualties on the Algerine were slight. Those on the storming party of the allied forces are not known. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained outside Taku by the admirals of the allied fleet. No information of the commander-in-chief's (Admiral Seymour's) return had been received by the rear admiral by 2 p. m. on June 17."

"I am leaving at once for Taku."

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

LONDON, June 19.—The admiralty has received the following cablegram from the officer commanding the cruiser Bodysmon at Wei-Hai-Wei, dated Lunkuan, June 18, 8:30 p. m.:

"The Taku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 17 on the ships of the allied squadron. After a six hours' engagement the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. Additional men for storming the forts were sent in shore from the ships the previous afternoon. The British ships up the river engaged the sloop Algerine and the torpedo destroyers Pame and Whiting. The casualties on the Algerine were slight. Those on the storming party of the allied forces are not known. A Chinese second-class cruiser flying an admiral's flag was detained outside Taku by the admirals of the allied fleet. No information of the commander-in-chief's (Admiral Seymour's) return had been received by the rear admiral by 2 p. m. on June 17."

"I am leaving at once for Taku."

THE TAKU BOMBARDMENT.

British Admiralty Receives a Report From a Naval Officer.

NO WORD FROM CONGER

Uncertainty Yet as to the Fate of McCalla's Marines.

Acknowledged at the State Department That Actual War Is in Progress in China—Oregon and Other Ships Ordered to Taku—Rear Admiral Kempf to Act With the Powers.

Little news of importance was received from China by the officials of the State, War, and Navy Departments today. Communication is still interrupted and no word has been heard from either Minister Conger or the relief column under Captain McCalla.

The Bureau of Navigation this morning posted a bulletin to the effect that the Oregon leaves Hongkong today for Taku. The Buffalo has been ordered to Manila.

The only bulletin issued by the Western Union Telegraph Company, as follows:

"Latest advices report land lines between Taku and Tientsin, latter quite contiguous to the northward of Taku, now also interrupted, thus cutting off entirely telegraphic communication between Tientsin and Taku."

"Telegrams for Taku and Tientsin will be forwarded by post from Chefoo. A steamer will run daily between Chefoo and Tientsin. Telegrams for New-Chang and Port Arthur may be sent via Hainan."

It was acknowledged at the State Department today that a state of war exists in China and any steps taken by this Government will be with this fact in view.

The President this morning directed Secretary Hay to notify Admiral Remey to use such naval and land forces as may be placed at his disposal. The despatch was a reiteration of that sent yesterday and states clearly what the attitude of the American forces in China shall be. Whenever necessary to protect life and property, Rear Admiral Kempf is to act in concert with the powers.

It was stated at the War Department that in case of further hostilities either the Twenty-fourth or Twenty-fifth Infantry will be forwarded from Manila to Taku.

The Princeton and Marietta, two gunboats, were today ordered from Cavite to Taku for duty in Chinese waters. The transport Zafra, at Cavite, has been ordered to make ready for the transportation of troops to Taku. She will probably carry a portion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

It is now a full week since the State Department heard from Minister Conger, and the deepest anxiety is manifested. It is argued that were the American Minister at Pekin alive, some word would certainly have come from him. The department again tried to reach him with an urgent message today, but without result.

It was learned at the State Department this morning that the Russian Minister has been advised by his Government that 4,000 Russian troops have been ordered to go to Taku at once from Port Arthur. Troops are being sent from every available port. Officials of the State Department say that from unofficial information received 15,000 allied troops will go to China to protect the interests of foreign countries. The report from Yokohama that the powers have asked Japan to send 20,000 troops to Taku is not credited by officials here.

A rumor was current in the State Department today after the Cabinet meeting that the President had decided to call an extra session of Congress. This report could not be verified, but it is admitted that this action will be taken if the present state of war continues.

Admiral Meyer called the Navy Department today that if necessary he could spare a force of marines from Cavite to equip the gunboats Princeton and Marietta, which have been ordered to Taku. Both vessels are of very light draught and can go up the Pei-Ho River as far as Tientsin, where they are needed at present.

The suspicion that Russia is in league with China in the present trouble has found belief in the State Department, and the actions of the Czar's representatives in the Flowery Kingdom are being watched with interest.

The squadron that Admiral Kempf will have at Taku will be quite respectable as compared with the naval representation of other nations. First and foremost will be the battleship Oregon, then the protected cruiser Newark, Admiral Kempf's flagship; the gunboats Nashville, Yorktown, Monocacy, Princeton, and Marietta, and the supply ships Solace, Iris, and Zafra.

The Buffalo was ordered to Manila so that her 129 men might be transferred to ships of the American fleet to take the places of an equal number ordered to China for land service. It is probable that all the American ships at the mouth of the Pei-Ho will land men in China. The Oregon has a complement of nearly 500, and could safely land 200. The Newark has already landed at least 200 men. Four of the gunboats may land 50 men each. The other gunboat, the Monocacy, will probably keep her crew intact and be used as an inside force of supplies and communication at Tientsin, if passage up the Pei-Ho is possible.

In addition there are 100 marines on the Solace bound for Taku and more on the Iris also on her way there. These land forces, numbering altogether about 1,000 seamen and marines, will be in addition to the 1,400 men of the Ninth United States Infantry which will leave Manila about the first of the week for Taku.

SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

Forts Held by Two Big Guns and a Chinese Army.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A despatch from Shanghai says:

"A number of Chinese cruisers are anchored in the harbor here within range of the foreign settlement. One thousand soldiers outside the town. The only protection afforded by a small Japanese gunboat. 'The Victory of Woo Sung has assured the consuls here that no attack on the town is contemplated.'"

"Yu Lit, Viceroy of Chi Le, has fled."

MRS. GLADSTONE'S FUNERAL.

Widow of the Former British Premier Buried in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, June 19.—Mrs. William E. Gladstone, widow of England's former premier, was buried today in Westminster Abbey.

There was an immense concourse of people, including some of the most prominent men and women in England, and the ceremonies were very impressive.

Other prominent figures were Senator

OPENED BY HANNA.

(Continued from first page.)

were fully and satisfactorily complied with; the people of the islands are content, the vast majority of the American people approve, and we have avoided precedents that might vex us when we come to deal with the problems that finally await us in the establishment of our permanent relations toward the people of the Philippine Islands.

Cuban Policy and Friends.

"The circumstances associated with our possession of Cuba are new and unparalleled in the history of conquests. The cruelties practiced upon its people induced the war. Before we commenced hostile proceedings, however, and that the world might know that our hands were clean and that we were not animated by lust for territory, we solemnly disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island except for its pacification, and asserted our determination, when that was accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

"To this declaration we still rigorously adhere. And in this connection it is fitting to say that the speculations and frauds committed in Cuba by subordinate officials have made every American blush with shame, and until the last of the guilty men is arrested and convicted and sentenced to the gallows, our affairs are not in a position to be charged to the party that would a theft by a trusted employee be charged against the character of the merchant who employed him. The party that shields and protects dishonest officials forfeits public confidence, not the party that exposes and punishes them."

"That this Government makes good the loss has not been in vain if it shall serve to stimulate us to even greater care in dealing with these people for whom we have poured out our blood and treasure, and whom we hope some day to welcome on terms of closest friendship as citizens of a sister republic."

"We are dealing with Cuba in a spirit not only of fairness but of generosity and of absolute unselfishness, and whenever the inhabitants of that island evince and declare their ability to take over its government and control, that day they shall receive it; and until then we shall continue to administer its affairs under a rule salutary and satisfactory to all good citizens in Cuba, and creditable to the Administration at Washington, under whose orders the government is conducted."

As to the Philippines.

"We are told that the islands are rich in all the products of the tropics, in mineral wealth, and in the possibilities of their future development. So much the better. But if they were as barren as the Libyan desert, we would have taken them just the same."

"We haven't been there long, but long enough to reach two conclusions: One is, that the first thing we intend doing is to establish law and order throughout the archipelago. That is the first thing we shall do. And the last, the very last thing we intend doing, is to consider, for the first time, the question of giving up or of abandoning these islands."

"We are actually owners of the Philippines by an undisputed and indubitable title."

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia.

Wolcott of Colorado, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who has been mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility; Irving Scott, of San Francisco, the man who was elected Oregon, and consequently has had a boom for second place; Secretary Long, New England's man for the fall of the ticket; Joseph H. Manley, National Committeeman from Maine, and long a conspicuous figure at National Conventions; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, slated for permanent chairman, and scores of other National figures. Governor Roosevelt entered the building with Chauncey M. Depew a few minutes after 12 o'clock and the now crowded hall arose to its feet and cheered him.

The Governor looked rather solemn but managed to smile his acknowledgments at brief intervals as he made his way down to the New York delegation's section which was well filled and the musicians bowed and smiled as he took his seat.

Everything was now ready for work to begin. The delegates were all in their places, and remained but a few final whispered consultations among leaders in the rostrum before the Convention was called to order. In this interval the official photographer procured pictures of the Convention.

The first delegate strode into the Convention Hall at 11 o'clock this morning and his seat in the Missouri section. After that the delegates began to come in rapidly.

The band in the gallery struck up a lively air at 11:30 o'clock, but by this time the hall was well filled and the musicians had to play hard to make themselves heard above the steady tramp of feet.

Senator Foraker of Ohio was the first to enter the hall. He was followed by Mark Hanna walked down the delegates' aisle.

At 11:45, and this was the signal for the first yell of the Convention. There was a rattle of applause and the delegates along the corridor and up to the rostrum.

Matthew S. Quay came in behind the National Chairman, and the Pennsylvania contingent applauded him heartily.

The Convention met in the great building which was constructed for the big Export Exposition. It is situated in West Philadelphia, close by the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, and is readily reached by half a dozen trolley lines running from the heart of the city. Those trolley lines were taxed to their utmost to carry the crowds that hurried over to the Schuylkill to the scene of the great political meeting. Hundreds of cars had been concentrated at the west end of the city, and at 10 o'clock, the time set for the opening of the doors, they started on their way.

Then the movement to the hall began. Every car went out jammed. A large squad of police had been thrown around the hall to keep the crowds from getting lively and directing the crowds to the various entrances called for in the tickets.

Around the pillars and the sides of the hall were opened and the people began to pour in. The building is an enormous one, being a low structure of frame and iron, and affords seating capacity for half 16,000 persons. The speakers' platform is at the northern end so that with the exception of a few hundred "distinguished guests" who had seats directly behind the rostrum, the chairman faces all of the vast audience.

The rostrum is surrounded by a low hedge of palms. At each corner is an enormous vase of roses and on the chairman's table is another great bouquet. The delegates have the best of the house right under the rostrum, and about them are the thousands of spectators.

The hall had been elaborately decorated. Around the pillars and the sides of the hall long ropes of green had been wound. The front of the gallery at the southern end was hidden beneath long bands of red, white, and blue bunting. Bunting was stretched along the walls on all sides, and was draped from the roof in profusion. On the main pillars of the hall were hung large shields bearing the coats-of-arms of all the States, and around these hundreds of small American flags were arranged. Conspicuous among the decorations were "portraits of the Presidents."

Portraits of the Presidents.

Convention art is not of the highest type. Facially, the Presidents of the United States were divided into two classes by this Convention artist. Men with beards, Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield were shown as much alike as three peas; while Jackson and Washington and Buchanan were shown as though newly slayed and heavily bayoneted and powdered. They were to be told apart only by the cut of their collars. At the northern end of the hall behind the platform and with a great flag as a background hangs a large gray picture of President McKinley.

Among the first men to enter the hall was a representative of George W. Van Sicklen, of New York, who has been whooping things up for the Boers. This man carried a great bundle of pro-Broer circulars.

Van Sicklen saw in this Convention an opportunity to do a little work in behalf of the South African Republic, and so he put up for distribution a great number of circulars on the subject of mediation. On May 22 he mailed to the clergymen of the United States a letter asking for an expression of opinion by them on the question of mediation. In his circular, distributed today, he embodied a number of the replies received and in his own review of his work announced that 1336 of the ministers written to had replied favoring the United States offering mediation, while 1,345 had declared that they wished Great Britain to mediate.

Hundreds of those who came to the Convention Hall today had no tickets to pass them through the high iron fence that surrounded the small park in which it stands. They had to be content to stand outside of the police lines and get what satisfaction they could in catching an occasional glimpse of some well-known men. From

10:30 o'clock on, a steady stream of the more fortunate ones with tickets poured through the gates and the big hall began to fill. It took a long time, though, to make an impression on the vast auditorium.

George N. Wiswell, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention, had made excellent arrangements for the handling of the crowds.

HANNA APPEALS TO PLATT.

New Yorker Asked to Withdraw Roosevelt as a Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—At 11 o'clock today Senator Hanna called on Senator Platt, and the two had a long talk about the nomination of a Republican candidate for Vice President. Hanna, it is said, asked the New York Senator not to press the Roosevelt boom, and said that Senator Quay was influenced by personal feeling in forcing the Governor to the front. Platt replied at length, and spoke with great frankness. The talk was entirely friendly on both sides.

Mr. Platt said: "If Senator Quay is pushing Governor Roosevelt in order to oppose you I know nothing about it and I am not a party to it. I am here solely to do what seems to me to be best, first for the national ticket, and second, for the State of New York. It is my firm conviction that both interests will be best served by the nomination of Governor Roosevelt for Vice President. Until I am convinced to the contrary